

# **the** NIH *Record*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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## **Dr. Seal Appointed NIAID Intramural Research Director**

The appointment of Dr. John R. Seal as Director of Intramural Research of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases was announced last week by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry.

In his new position, Dr. Seal will be responsible for the direction of NIAID's nine laboratories, which constitute one of the largest and most diversified research complexes in the world for the study of allergies and infectious diseases.

Dr. Seal will also direct and coordinate research at the Institute's Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., and its Middle America Research Unit in the Panama Canal Zone.

### **Is Navy Captain (Ret.)**

Dr. Seal's appointment follows his retirement with the rank of Captain after 23 years' service as a medical officer in the U.S. Navy.

For the past four years, he has been Commanding Officer of the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., where he has directed the NMRI's biomedical research programs in this country and abroad.

Dr. Seal comes to NIAID with a unique background. As a member of the Institute's Board of Scientific Counselors since 1961, he has studied its intramural research

(See DR. SEAL, Page 8)



**Dr. Seal**

## **PHS Researchers Report Mumps Virus As a Factor in Causing Heart Disease**

By Tony Anastasi

A rare medical case in which the mumps virus was a factor in causing heart disease has been reported by scientists of the Public Health Service.

The physicians' report reveals findings in a patient who died from heart disease eight months following an attack of mumps. This patient represents the second instance in which pathological findings, and the first instance in which blood flow studies are reported in a patient with mumps heart disease.

### **Translation of Japanese Parasitology Is Available**

The appearance, in what has been designated International Cooperation Year, of a newly translated review of Japanese research on human parasites of worldwide medical and economic importance coincides with President Johnson's recent call for a U.S.-Japanese scientific partnership.

A 7-man team has been sent to Japan by President Johnson to foster an international cooperative research drive against infectious and chronic diseases. Parasitic diseases, such as schistosomiasis and filariasis, would be a primary target.

The English translation of the book, "Progress of Medical Parasitology in Japan," will make available to the world scientific community much information heretofore published only in Japanese.

### **Japanese Research Summarized**

Prepared by 14 renowned Japanese scholars, the 3-volume work brings together and summarizes Japanese contributions in the field of parasitology since 1876.

It was produced under the direction of the Meguro Parasitological Museum, Tokyo, Japan, with a \$13,000 grant from NIAID. Copies will be available worldwide.

The subject of this report is a 17-year-old boy who died of severe congestive cardiac failure after the onset of a clinical illness indistinguishable from mumps.

These results were reported in the current issue of *Circulation* by Drs. William C. Roberts, Chief of the Pathology Laboratory of the



**Dr. Roberts**



**Dr. Fox**

National Heart Institute's Surgery Branch and Samuel M. Fox III, Chief of the PHS Heart Disease Control Program.

The patient was in good health until he noted pain in the left side of his neck. The next day the entire left side of his neck was swollen and he was placed in bed.

### **Develops Abdominal Pain**

He was admitted to a hospital four days later where he developed abdominal pain. Frequent premature ventricular contractions were noted and heart enlargement was noted. A presumptive diagnosis of mumps was made.

After 10 weeks of treatment in a local hospital produced no solution to the patient's problem, he was admitted to the Clinical Center here for further evaluation.

Examining his medical history, NIH physicians found that the patient had no previous record of mumps or known exposure to mumps. There was no history of rheumatic fever or scarlet fever.

(See MUMPS VIRUS, Page 7)

## **Dr. Terry Retires Oct. 1 to Assume University Post**

The retirement of Dr. Luther L. Terry as Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, disclosed by President Johnson in his speech here August 9, will become effective October 1, it was announced recently. He will become Vice President of the University of Pennsylvania. At this writing the President had not named Dr. Terry's successor.



**Dr. Terry**

In revealing Dr. Terry's impending departure the President referred to him as "one of our great leaders in the medical field" and said, "We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Luther Terry and his family . . ."

### **Appointed by Kennedy**

The announcement of Dr. Terry's appointment as Surgeon General was made by the incoming President, John F. Kennedy, on January 15, five days prior to his inauguration in 1961. His appointment was effective January 30.

Dr. Terry may best be remembered for the courage and vigor with which he backed and implemented the report of the Advisory Committee he appointed to investigate the relationship between smoking and health.

Some of the other major achievements  
(See TERRY RETIRES, Page 3)

## **LBJ Appoints Chairmen Of Health Conference**

President Lyndon B. Johnson has appointed Dr. George W. Beadle, President of the University of Chicago, as Chairman of the White House Conference on Health to be held November 30 and December 1 in Washington, D.C.

The Executive Vice Chairman will be Boisfeuillet Jones, formerly Special Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and now President of the Woodruff Foundation in Atlanta, Ga.

## **Graduate Science Students Increase**

The number of graduate students enrolled in selected science fields at 100 leading American universities increased by 40 percent from 1959 to 1964, according to a recent publication of the Public Health Service. In contrast, a 25 percent increase was noted in all other graduate enrollments.

Titled "Five-Year Trend in Graduate Enrollment and Ph.D. Output in Scientific Fields at 100 Leading Institutions, 1959-60 to

1963-64," the report summarizes data from the U.S. Office of Education's Annual Survey of Enrollment for Advanced Degrees.

The report states that the growing number of enrollments in those fields from which scientists are drawn for medical research reflects, in part, the impact of fellowship and training programs of the National Institutes of Health.

These programs are aimed at

(See SCIENCE STUDENTS, Page 8)

# the NIH Record

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The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

## NEWS from PERSONNEL

### NEGOTIATING TEAMS

Teams representing NIH Management and the American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge 2419, have been appointed to negotiate a basic agreement for non-supervisory wage board employees of the Nutrition Department, Clinical Center, and non-supervisory Guards and Firefighters of the Plant Safety Branch, OAM.

Members of the teams are:

NIH Management—Cleveland R. Chambliss (chief negotiator), Edith Jones, and Mary D. Bertha.

A F G E—Albert P. Wheatley (chief negotiator), John H. Morehead, and Harvey Bullock.

On the negotiating teams for NIH Management and the Metal Trades Council, reported in this column July 27, Charles Hayes will replace Cleveland R. Chambliss on the NIH Management team.

### HIRING BY CONTRACT

Program officials and supervisory personnel with a special job to do have expressed perplexity as to whether such work would best be accomplished through use of existing personnel within the Department, by the appointment of new personnel under Civil Service rules, or by the negotiation of a professional service contract. Their perplexity is understandable since the rules governing such matters are complex and detailed.

In deliberating about such matters, early reference to the recently issued PPM (Procurement No. 14) and discussion with your Personnel Officer may be of real assistance.

Professional service contracts, in particular, may be negotiated only when certain fairly precise conditions are met. Among the more im-

### Attention CO's: Last Call Issued for New ID Cards

Commissioned Officers on active duty who have not yet applied for new green identification cards are reminded by the Commissioned Officer Section of the Personnel Management Branch to arrange with their Institute or Division Administrative Officers at once to obtain new cards before the end of this month.

After September 30 the present blue card will be obsolete and will not be accepted by armed forces installations for admission to commissaries, officers' clubs, etc.

portant conditions are (a) the skill needed cannot be supplied from available Government personnel or persons who can be recruited through personnel appointment procedures; (b) the service needed can be supplied only by an outside person especially qualified in a particular vocation; (c) the contractor will not be under the supervision and control of a Federal official; (d) the contractor will not occupy Government space or use Government materials and equipment; (e) it has been determined that it is more economical and feasible or necessary to contract for the services because of unusual circumstances.

Examples of the kinds of services for which professional service contracts may be appropriate include: a contract with a surgeon to perform a specified surgical operation; with a physician conducting a one-time clinic; with a scientist presenting a lecture; or with a scientist who conducts a special study, survey or project for NIH.

Contract negotiations for profes-

## Research Symposium Opens October 4; 76 Manufacturers Exhibit Instruments

"A Comprehensive Medical Data Profile Ssystem" will be the theme of the opening session of the Symposium on Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation to be held Monday, October 4 at 2 p.m. in the CC auditorium.

The 4-day scientific meeting is being presented in conjunction with the 15th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit. The exhibit is the Nation's largest display of newly developed equipment for use in

medical research. Seventy-six manufacturers will participate, displaying equipment valued at nearly one million dollars.

Dr. Arthur E. Rappoport of the Youngstown Hospital Association will preside over the first afternoon's program. "Medical Biography," "Essential Medical Information," "Problems Anticipated in the Development of a Medical Data Profile System," and "Functional Specifications for a Medical Data Profile" will be the topics.

Retrieval of scientific information, medical applications of fiber optics, trace contaminants in closed atmospheres, trends in oceanographic research methods and instrumentation, special infrared sampling techniques, germfree research, and single cell research will be discussed in subsequent sessions.

### Chairmen Listed

Other session Chairmen include J. M. Price, University of Wisconsin; P. N. Slater, IIT Research Institute; James A. Young, U. S. Naval Research Laboratory; Fred Alt, U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office; W. G. Fateley, Mellon Institute; John E. Tobie, National Institutes of Health; and R. E. McCaman, Indiana University.

The Annual Symposium and Exhibit is co-sponsored by NIH and the local chapters of six national scientific societies. Symposium sessions will be held at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. October 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the CC auditorium.

The research equipment exhibit will again be located in Building 22 here and will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., October 4-7.

Twelve special instrumentation sessions, conducted by manufacturers' representatives, will be held in Conference Room C of Building 16 at 10 a.m., 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. daily throughout the symposium.

### Added Attraction Noted

An added attraction will be available from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on October 4-7 in Conference Room B of Building 16 where equipment, produced by the National Cancer Institute in cooperation with International Business Machines Corporation, designed to separate and collect plasma, erythrocytes, granulocytes, lymphocytes, and platelets from normal human blood in a safe and practical manner will be displayed and demonstrated.

In conjunction with this first public showing, a special program including talks by NCI and IBM scientists will be held from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 6 in the CC auditorium.

The scientific public is invited.

## CC Blood Bank Reports August Donations, New Gallon Club Members

In August NIH employees contributed 248 units of blood to help meet CC patient needs, according to a CC Blood Bank Department report. During the month, CC patients received 1,876 units of blood.

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Blood Bank Chief, also announced the addition of six new members to the NIH Gallon Donor Club.

They are Paul P. Becker, laboratory technician, NIAID; A. W. Larkin, procurement clerk, SMB-OD; Thomas C. Leffingwell, Administrative Officer, OIR; George W. Lones, research microbiologist, NIAID; Ruben Rivera, nursing assistant, CC; and Joseph L. Rogers Jr., research technician, DBS.

## Medicine-History Group To Meet September 28

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine will hold its first meeting of the current year on Tuesday, September 28, at 8 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Building 1.

Two speakers will address the meeting. They are Morris Leikind, National Institute of Mental Health, who will speak on "Some Medical Anniversaries of 1965—Gregor Mendel, Joseph Lister, and Claude Bernard," and Ralph Grimes, Old Hickory Bookshop, Brinklow, Md., who will discuss "Experiences in Collecting Medical Books."

An affiliate of the American Association for the History of Medicine, the society was established in 1961. The society holds meetings bi-monthly, except during July and August, and invites membership of anyone in the Washington area interested in the history of medicine. Annual membership dues are \$2.

Officers of the society are Dr. James H. Cassidy, DRG, President; Dr. Mark Ozer, WRAIR, Vice President; Louis D. Bourgeois, CC, Treasurer; and Dr. William C. Roberts, NHI, Secretary. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Roberts, 49-64711.

Personal services are conducted by the Supply Management Branch after coordination with the I/D Personnel Officer by the program official who requests the services.



### Dr. Terry to Be Honored at Farewell Reception Monday

A reception honoring Dr. Luther L. Terry, retiring Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, will be held Monday, September 27, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Officers' Club, National Naval Medical Center.

Reservations to attend the reception must be made no later than next Friday, September 24. The cost per person is \$6.50. Further information may be obtained by calling Mrs. Mary Virts, Ext. 64466.

### TERRY RETIRES

(Continued from Page 1)

ments that occurred during his tenure as Surgeon General include the Vaccination Assistance Act, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of '63, the Nurse Training Act of '64, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of '63 and the expansion of Environmental Health activities.

Also the expansion of activities in the field of Health Communications, increased PHS responsibility in the field of medical care and establishment of the new Division of Medical Care Administration, studies on the effects of pesticides and the toxic effects of drugs and other chemical substances, and the establishment of two additional institutes and one new division here at NIH—the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

#### With NIH 10 Years

At the time of his appointment as Surgeon General, Dr. Terry had been a PHS career man for 19 years and an NIH staff member for 10 years. He succeeded Dr. Leroy E. Burney who had served as Surgeon General since August of 1956.

During his career with the National Heart Institute, which began in 1950, he was distinguished for his clinical research, in which his interest and contributions were primarily in the field of hypertension.

Dr. Terry was named Assistant Director of the Heart Institute in August 1958, and since December 1959 had also served as Acting Director during the part-time absence of the Director, Dr. James A. Watt.

He was named Chief of the General Medicine and Experimental Therapeutics Branch of the recently established NHI in 1951 and continued in that capacity when the branch transferred from Baltimore to Bethesda in 1953.

From 1944 to 1953 Dr. Terry was

### CHIEF EEG TECHNICIAN

## Career of Maureen Berkeley, NINDB, Spans 2 Continents

By Steven E. Beasley

The colorful and interesting career of Maureen Berkeley, Chief EEG Technician of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness' Electroencephalography Branch, now a patient in the Clinical Center, has included positions in England and Canada as well as in this country.



**Maureen Berkeley checks EEG records. Room behind glass window provides a quiet surrounding for the patient while an EEG recording is made.**

a part-time instructor in Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. In the latter year he was named Assistant Professor of Medicine there.

A native of Red Level, Ala., Dr. Terry attended high school there and was valedictorian of the Class of '27.

He received his B.S. degree from Birmingham-Southern College in 1931 and attended the School of Medicine of Tulane University where he received his M.D. degree in 1935, ranking fourteenth in a class of 120.

Following World War II, Dr. Terry was a member of the Medical Division of Strategic Bombing Survey to Japan. In 1949 he served as a staff member of the Senate Sub-committee Investigating Malmédy Atrocities.

He is married to the former Beryl Janet Reynolds. Their three children are Janet, Luther L. Jr., and Michael. During the nearly five years in which he served as PHS Surgeon General, Dr. Terry and his family continued to occupy the rambling frame house in Rockville, Md., built in the 1870s.

### Dr. Jerome Cox Named To Advisory Committee

Dr. Jerome B. Cox Jr., Director of the Biomedical Computer Laboratory, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed a member of the National Advisory Research Resources Committee of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

The appointment is for a term ending September 30, 1969.

Her activities have varied from early days as a secretary with banking and insurance firms, and Royal Air Force duty in World War II, to technical positions at the Montreal Neurological Institute, following training in EEG technology at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London.

A world-traveled native of Leeds, England, Mrs. Berkeley led the drive to gain professional status for EEG technicians. As president of the American Society of Electroencephalograph Technicians (ASET) from 1963 to 1965, she coordinated the effort to create a registry of EEG technicians on a national basis.

#### Helps Organize ABRET

Her efforts with ASET and the American Electroencephalographic Society (AES), an organization of physicians who specialize in EEG studies, brought about the formation in October 1964 of the American Board of Registration of Electroencephalographic Technologists (ABRET).

The previous year, in 1963, Mrs. Berkeley received the Charles Stephenson Award, a memorial travel fund sponsored by the Eastern Association of Electroencephalographers, for her excellence as an EEG technician. The award enabled her to travel to the annual AES scientific meeting and learn of new advances in the EEG field.

At NIH Mrs. Berkeley has worked closely with the EEG training program for physicians. This program is directed by Dr. Cosimo Ajmone-Marsan, Chief of the NINDB Electroencephalography Branch and internationally known in the field.

#### Trains Technicians

She has trained EEG technicians and has conducted certain of the examinations which make up the registry evaluation for EEG technicians.

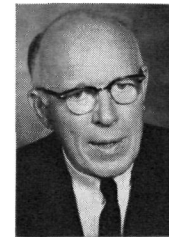
An interesting project in which Mrs. Berkeley has been closely involved here concerns EEG research with epilepsy patients. She has assisted physicians in the recording of EEGs through experimentally implanted electrodes in the brain. These electrodes—fine wires which cause no pain or injury to the patients—can detect focal areas of the brain which tend to generate epileptic seizures.

In training technicians, Mrs.

## Dr. Dubos to Give Freund Lecture Here Sept. 29

The fifth annual Jules Freund Memorial Lecture will be given by Dr. Rene Jules Dubos, of the Rockefeller Institute, at the NIH Clinical Center auditorium Wednesday,

September 29, at noon. His subject will be "Mechanisms of Intracellular Infection." Members of the NIH staff are invited to attend.



**Dr. Dubos**

The Freund Memorial Lecture was established as a living memorial to Dr. Jules Freund, the first Chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, who died in April 1960.

Previous Freund Lecturers were Drs. Merrill Chase, Michael Heidelberger, Ernest Witebsky, and Louis L. Dienes.

A microbiologist and author of world renown, Dr. Dubos has been associated with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research since 1927.

#### Awarded Many Honors

Educated in France, he came to the United States in 1924, after service in the French Army. Continuing his education here, he received the Ph.D. degree from Rutgers University. Many universities here and abroad have conferred honorary degrees on him including Harvard, Dartmouth, Rochester, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, and Liege.

Among the national and international awards bestowed on Dr. Dubos are the Phillips Award of the American College of Physicians, the Trudeau Medal of the National Tuberculosis Association, the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association, the Passano Award of the American Medical Association, the Hitchcock Award, the Ricketts Award, and the Robert Koch Centennial Award of the Koch Institute in Berlin.

Dr. Dubos is the author of numerous books, including *The Bacterial Cell*, *Bacterial and Mycotic Infections of Man*, *Biochemical Determinants of Microbial Disease*, *Mirage of Health*, *The Dreams of Reason*, *Pasteur and Modern Medicine*, and many other reference and textbooks in his field.

Berkeley was often asked, "What do EEG technicians do?" "Why is their work important?" These questions she readily answered by

(See MAUREEN BERKELEY, Page 6)

## Dr. Decker Named Chief Of NIAMD Arthritis, Rheumatism Branch

Dr. John L. Decker, a noted University of Washington rheumatologist, today was appointed Chief of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.



Dr. Decker

In his new position, in which he succeeds the late Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, Dr. Decker will direct the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch's program of combined clinical and laboratory research on diseases affecting the joints, such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and gout.

This branch also investigates disorders of the connective tissue, including scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis, polyarteritis, and others.

### Formerly With U. of Wash.

Dr. Decker comes to NIH from the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle, where he was head of the Division of Arthritis in the Department of Medicine.

He had been associated with this University as teacher and clinical investigator in arthritis and rheumatism since 1958. Prior to that time he held teaching positions at Columbia and Harvard Universities.

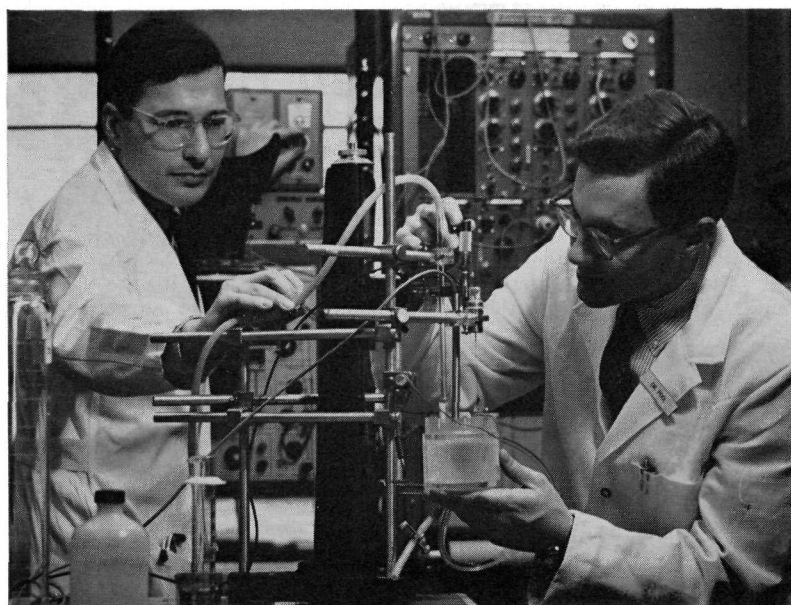
Dr. Decker was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1921. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Richmond in 1942. After serving five years in the Navy, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and received an M.D. degree in 1951.

### Medical Training Cited

His four years of postgraduate medical training were completed at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, where he served as Chief Resident in Medicine from 1954 to 1955.

In July 1955 Dr. Decker was selected as Research Fellow in Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. With support from the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, he remained there for three years working on connective tissue synthesis. At the termination of this period he was appointed Instructor in Medicine at the University of Washington.

Dr. Decker has published extensively in the field of arthritis and rheumatism. He has been active in the American Rheumatism Association, and is a member of six other professional societies and three honorary fraternities.



The mechanics of human heart muscle outside the body are being studied for the first time by National Heart Institute research scientists. Drs. Edmund Sonnenblick (left) and Peter Pool of NHI's Cardiology Branch are studying these mechanics under controlled conditions. Heart muscle contraction of both normal and failing hearts is being investigated. The study permits scientists to sort out the variables which control contraction of the heart under managed conditions. In this experiment, Dr. Pool is preparing the muscle fiber (black dot attached to wire) for study. The fiber is attached to a clip system and lowered into a chemical bathing solution, where the environment is controlled and the muscle is stimulated by electricity. By studying the effect of various interventions and the chemical environment, the response of the muscle can be ascertained. The electronic equipment in the background allows for accurate measurement of force and displacement of the muscle.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

## DRS Publishes Booklet On Activities, Services

A new publication to acquaint NIH staff members with the various functions of the Division of Research Services has been issued by the Division.

The 18-page illustrated booklet discusses the specific activities of DRS, as well as the development and philosophy of centralized management of the research services at NIH.

The Division, which consists of an Office of the Chief and eight branches, employs some 1,300 persons with more than 200 different job skills.

The four major areas of activity described in the booklet are: providing a research environment, providing laboratory animals, biomedical engineering, and support of biomedical communications.

Single copies of the booklet, PHS Publication No. 1334, may be obtained from the DRS Information Office, Bldg. 1, Rm. 234, or by calling Ext. 66251.

He has also served in an editorial capacity for several publications of the American Rheumatism Association, including the journal "Arthritis and Rheumatism" and the "Primer on the Rheumatic Diseases." From 1959 to 1964 he served on NIAMD's Arthritis Training Grant Committee.

## Dr. Cutler, NCI, Elected A Fellow of the ASA

Dr. Sidney J. Cutler, Head of the End Results Section, Biometry Branch, National Cancer Institute, has been named a Fellow of the American Statistical Association.



Dr. Cutler

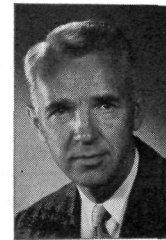
The association annually elects 30 to 35 Fellows from among its membership of more than 8,000 in recognition of outstanding contributions to the advancement of statistics.

Dr. Cutler, who has been with the Institute since 1949, was cited for his contributions to public health statistics, for his work as Chairman and former Secretary of the Statistics Section of the American Public Health Association, and for contributing to international cooperation in gathering and disseminating statistics on the results of cancer treatment.

NCI Monograph 15, International Symposium on End Results of Cancer Therapy, edited by Dr. Cutler, has been described by the British Medical Journal as a very valuable analysis of the survival of patients with various forms of cancer, who have been treated by different methods in different coun-

## Winston Mani Appointed Personnel Officer for NICHD and NINDB

The appointment of Winston C. Mani as Personnel Officer for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness has been announced by John M. Sangster, Chief of the Personnel Management Branch, Dr. Donald Harting, Director of NICHD and Dr. Richard L. Masland, Director of NINDB.



Mr. Mani

Mr. Mani replaces Mrs. Maxine Millard who recently left NIH for another position within the Public Health Service.

Mr. Mani comes to NIH with an extensive background in the field of personnel management. Before appointment to his present post, he served with the Public Health Service Office of Personnel as Assistant Chief of the Employment Operations Branch of the Division of Operations and Services.

### Earlier Positions Noted

He came to Washington in 1963 from Billings, Mont., where he served in personnel management positions with the Division of Indian Health.

Prior to joining PHS, Mr. Mani was engaged in personnel work with the Veterans Administration and the Civil Service Commission, with a two year interruption for service in the Navy during World War II.

Born in South Dakota, Mr. Mani is a 1939 graduate of the University of Minnesota.

## Beulah J. Dulaney, NHI Statistical Aide, Dies

Beulah J. Dulaney, 62, a statistical assistant for the National Heart Institute, died September 3 in Allstead, N. H., after a heart attack. She was on vacation when stricken.

Mrs. Dulaney, a native of Ruckersville, Va., joined NHI in 1960. She had served with the Federal Government since 1942.

She leaves a son, Carey Dulaney Jr., of Harrisonburg, Va., and three grandchildren. Services were held on September 4 at the Ruckersville Baptist Church, with burial in Ruckersville.

tries.

It will also serve as a baseline for assessing new methods and approaches to cancer treatment which may be developed in the future.



## NIAID Scientists Prove That Monkey Malaria Infects Man in Nature

Proof that humans can become infected with monkey malaria in nature was reported recently by Drs. William Chin, Peter G. Contacos, G. Robert Coatney, and Harry R. Kimball of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The NIAID scientists found the parasite *Plasmodium knowlesi*, known to cause malaria in monkeys, as a natural infection in man.

The events leading up to the finding began when a 37-year-old American man became ill (loss of appetite, fatigue, and nausea) in Bangkok, Thailand, after spending 4 weeks in Malaya.

He returned to the United States where, upon arrival in California, he experienced a sore throat and shaking chills with high fever and profuse sweating.

### Referred to CC

When he reached his home at Silver Spring, Md., a physician diagnosed his condition as falciparum malaria (a well known human malaria) and referred him to the Clinical Center here.

After the patient was successfully treated at the Clinical Center, where the identity of the infecting parasite was under question, a sample of his blood containing parasites was sent to the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, malaria project at the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

There it was inoculated into a healthy prisoner volunteer. Since then it has been serially subinoculated into six other volunteers and into three rhesus monkeys. All the volunteers and monkeys became infected.

The infection in man was characterized in particular by fever up to 104.8° F. Conventional antimalarial treatment worked well.

### 3 Infected Monkeys Die

All three rhesus monkeys died with overwhelming malaria infections. Others species of monkeys were inoculated with parasitized blood and all but one (the gibbon) became infected.

On the basis of its form and structure, quotidian periodicity (fever recurs every day), and pronounced infectiousness to rhesus monkeys, the parasite was indentified as *Plasmodium knowlesi*.

Dr. Coatney, Chief of the Institute's Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, and his co-workers had demonstrated several times since 1960 that malaria can be transmitted from monkeys to man under experimental conditions.

In 1963 Dr. Coatney predicted that monkey malaria would be found to be transmitted to man in



A vignette from the title page of Galen's collected works (*Opera*), published in Venice in 1586, showing Galen's demonstration of the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

## Fifty Selected Medical Texts on Display at NLM

The National Library of Medicine is currently exhibiting selected medical texts which depict "Animal Experimentation in Medicine Through the 18th Century." The 50 historical volumes will be on view in the lobby of the Library until October 30.

Featured in the exhibit are works illustrating experiments conducted by Galen, Vesalius, Fabricius, Harvey, Haller, and Whytt. Accompanying the exhibit is a catalog containing a brief introduction and annotated list of the items on display.

The catalog notes that living animals have been used for experimentation since ancient times. During periods when the dissection of cadavers has been prohibited, animals such as the ape, monkey, or pig have served as substitutes for the human body in studies of human anatomy, physiology, and embryology.

Both the exhibit and catalog were prepared by Ellen B. Wells of the NLM History of Medicine Division.

Copies of the catalog are available to visitors.

## 3 Mental Health Council Appointments Reported

The appointment of three new members to the National Advisory Mental Health Council was announced recently by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The new members are John J. Conger, Ph.D., Vice-President for Medical Affairs and Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Colorado; Louis Jolyon West, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Psychiatry, Neurology and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Medical Center; and Earle E. Morris Jr., Vice-President of the Pickens (S.C.) Bank and a South Carolina State Senator.

nature.

The recent finding, which proved him right, may point to a new formidable barrier to the worldwide eradication of malaria. The struggle to eradicate the Anopheles mosquitoes that carry malaria parasites may have to be extended to vast monkey-inhabited jungles—such as those in South Viet Nam.

The report by NIAID scientists was published in a recent issue of Science.

## Dr. Weiger Heads New PHS Pesticides Office

Dr. Robert W. Weiger, Assistant Director of the National Cancer Institute since 1962, has been named Chief of the Office of Pesticides, Public Health Service. In his new



Dr. Weiger

position he will direct a national program to improve public health protection in the use of pesticides.

The Office of Pesticides was established in November 1964 following issuance of the White House Report, "Use of Pesticides," prepared by the President's Science Advisory Committee.

A native of New Jersey, Dr. Weiger received the B.A. and M.D. degrees from Northwestern University where he conducted research and published in the field of human metabolism.

Dr. Weiger joined PHS as a Clinical Associate at NCI. Later, following an internship and residency at the Baltimore PHS Hos-

## Yolles Attends Jamaican Seminar; Discusses New Mental Health Program

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, addressed the Caribbean Seminar on Mental Health held in Jamaica recently, discussing the integration of mental health programs into public health planning.

The seminar, sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization, was attended by representatives from 19 Caribbean countries and territories.



Dr. Yolles

After describing the Community Mental Health Centers Act and how it affects the public health aspects of mental health, Dr. Yolles touched on the basic problems which contribute to mental illness in the United States.

### Dr. Yolles Quoted

"For years," he said, "we, in the United States, have taken for granted as absolutely essential such public health measures as sanitary regulations, pure food and drug laws, vaccination and inoculation and others.

"Gradually, the realization has grown that measures to relieve chronic poverty, improve poor housing and alleviate mass unemployment are just as essential in public health—for unsolved major social problems may be the unsanitary breeding grounds for chronic mental stress."

Dr. Yolles also said, "I personally feel that efforts toward prevention of mental illness make up the most exciting public health aspects of our new national program."

Other topics discussed at the seminar included the educational treatment and legislative aspects of mental health programs.

pital and training at Johns Hopkins Hospital, he returned to NCI on the staff of the Clinical Branch of Collaborative Research.

He was formerly on the staff of the Miami, Fla., Clinic of the Bureau of Medical Services.

In 1964 he was temporarily assigned as a special assistant to Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH.

Dr. Weiger is a member of several medical groups and societies and is a Medical Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps.

While the United States population will have risen at an average yearly rate of 1.7 percent between 1955 and 1965, Federal employment has increased at the rate of only 0.6 percent a year since 1955.

## Clair E. Lacey, NIAMD Branch Chief, Retires From Federal Service

Clair E. Lacey, Chief of the Grants Management Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, retired recently after more than 25 years of service with the Federal Government.

Friends and associates of Mr. Lacey throughout his 18 years at NIH held a farewell party in his honor September 2. He was presented with a television set and will also be given a book containing the signatures and comments of friends, telegrams, and pictures taken at the party.

Mr. Lacey joined NIH in 1947 as Executive Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners. Less than a year later he became Chief of Employment for the National Institutes of Health.

In 1955 he was appointed Assistant Personnel Officer. The fol-



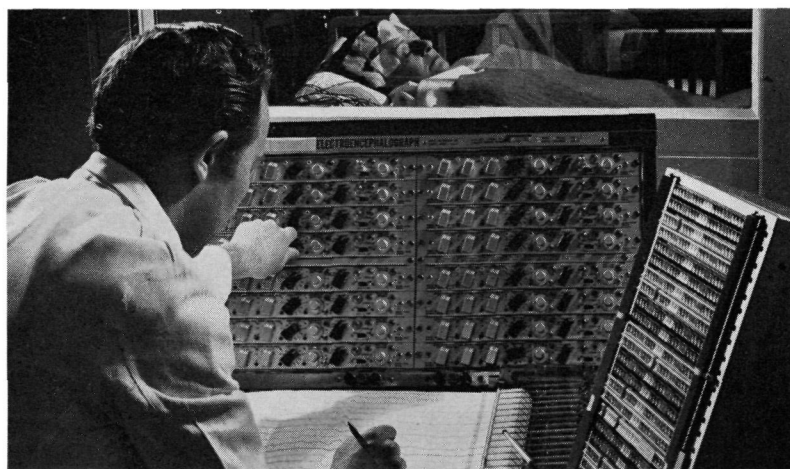
Mr. and Mrs. Clair E. Lacey are presented with a portable TV set by friends and associates at a farewell party honoring Mr. Lacey on his retirement as Chief of NIAMD's Grants Management Branch.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

lowing year he transferred to NIAMD as Administrative Officer. He was promoted to Assistant Executive Officer in 1961.

In 1963, Mr. Lacey moved to NIAMD's Extramural Programs Branch as Grants Management Officer. The following year he was made Chief of the Grants Management Branch.

This branch is responsible for the fiscal and administrative policy review of research grant applications. It also interprets and applies grants management policy.

A participant in numerous bureau activities, Mr. Lacey is widely known throughout NIH. He has served on the NIH Management Intern Training Committee, the Credit Committee of the NIH Federal Credit Union, and the DHEW Committee for Employment of the Physically Handicapped—for which he received a Superior Service Award. He has



Technician adjusts electroencephalograph console as electrical activity of brain waves of "patient" in adjoining room is recorded on moving graph paper.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

## MAUREEN BERKELEY

(Continued from Page 3)

describing how the EEG technician assists the doctor interested in studying the electrical activity of a patient's brain.

Certain forms of epilepsy and other brain disorders can be diagnosed accurately with a combination of clinical observation of the patient by doctors and the electroencephalogram (EEG).

The EEG is a recording of the brain's electrical "waves" drawn by the EEG on a moving paper graph. The EEG technician makes this recording, first preparing the patient, next monitoring the instrument during the recording, and finally detaching the many electrical connections from the patient. Doctors with specialized training then interpret the recording.

In order to take an adequate EEG, Mrs. Berkeley stated, the technician must be able to detect abnormalities in the tracing, recognize the type of abnormality, and know the presumed location in the brain of the abnormality in order to be able to adjust the way a recording is traced.

If an abnormal feature appears

also served as NIH Deputy Employment Policy Officer.

Active in the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH, Mr. Lacey was 1st Vice President in 1963. He also served as United Givers Fund co-chairman for NIAMD from 1958 through 1962.

Prior to joining NIH, Mr. Lacey served with the War Department, the Civil Service Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. His Government service was preceded by 15 years in the teaching profession in his home state, Kansas. During this period he was high school principal for two years, and city school superintendent for 10 years.

Mr. Lacey plans to spend much of his time after retirement enjoying his many hobbies, particularly golfing, bowling and fishing.

on the tracing, the EEG technician adjusts the instrument to "pick out" this change more sensitively and delineate its nature.

Another important responsibility of the EEG technician, she said, is the elimination of artifacts from the recording by adjustment of various parts of the instrument and its attachments to the patient.

The Board of Registration, which Mrs. Berkeley helped organize, was established to provide a standard system by which the competence of electroencephalography technicians could be judged. The examination for registry is in two parts: (1) a written, objective examination; and (2) an oral and practical examination.

### Evaluation Thorough

Knowledge of material relating to the EEG field and its various administrative and historical aspects, as well as the actual practice of clinical electroencephalography are evaluated. Basic and medical science background is also tested.

Examinations are administered on a regional basis, except for the practical part of the test, which is carried out at a national center. Registration is then granted by ABRET, the national examining board.

Mrs. Berkeley has successfully combined two careers—service to her profession and a family life centered around her husband, "Berk," and their three children, Pam, 16, Mike, 15, and Stevy, 12.

## NICHD Sponsors Survey Of Effects of Nutrition On Growth, Development

The Pan American Health Organization under a contract with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will conduct a nutrition survey among selected Indian groups in the Guatemalan Highlands of Central America.

The basic aims of this study are:

- to explore the effects of nutritional status on physical growth and mental development of children from the newborn period to school age,
- to determine at what age nutritional supplements promote changes in growth and development, and
- to study the cultural and socioeconomic factors that influence growth and development at various ages.

To obtain this information it is necessary to use a relatively primitive and isolated social group in which the state of malnutrition is common and relatively evenly distributed.

### Village Similarities Noted

For this reason, the Indian and/or Ladino villages in the Guatemalan Highlands which have similar genetic, socioeconomic, geographic, and cultural makeup were chosen for this study.

The experimental sample will come from approximately 200 births occurring in each village in a year. These newborns will be studied to age six.

Daily food supplement will be provided the subjects on a voluntary basis by the project personnel stationed permanently in each village. A wide range of data will be collected on all children in the sample whether they have been receiving the supplement or not.

The survey will be carried out using the personnel and facilities of the Institute of Nutrition in Central America and Panama.

INCAP has had extensive experience working with Guatemalan villages in providing dietary supplementation and has developed basic facilities, methods, and trained personnel to carry out this type of study.

## PHS Releases FY 1964 Research Grants Index

The Public Health Service recently issued the Fiscal Year 1964 Research Grants Index, a cross-reference of 17,103 PHS research grants and contracts representing more than a half-billion dollars.

The Index, first issued for Fiscal Year 1961, is unique in that it annually presents research in progress. It enables scientists to identify other researchers in their own and related fields and to exchange

research information prior to publication.

The Research Grants Index is produced by the Research Documentation Section, Division of Research Grants.

The 2-volume set (PHS Publication No. 925) is available to the public from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$12.75.



## Medical Arts Specialist Inez Demonet Retires, Serves PHS 39 Yrs.

Inez M. Demonet, Fine and Applied Arts Specialist in the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services, retired August 30 from the Federal Service. Miss Demonet, known to many of her friends as "Miss D," was with the Public Health Service for over 39 years.

She began her career as a medical illustrator at Walter Reed Army Hospital, where she was requested to do drawings of plastic surgery procedures.

In 1926 Miss Demonet joined the staff of the PHS Hygienic Laboratory, the forerunner of the National Institutes of Health. At that time the Laboratory was housed in two buildings, located in "Foggy Bottom" at 25th and E Streets, N.W., and consisted of 114 people, including just one photographer and one medical illustrator, Miss Demonet.

### First Exhibit Wins Award

During this period, possibly one exhibit and a few hundred illustrations were developed each year. Her very first exhibit, designed for Dr. Roscoe Spencer on Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, won the AMA award for excellence of presentation and originality in medical research.

After the National Institute of Health was established and moved to Bethesda in 1938, Miss Demonet became Chief of a newly established Medical Arts Section. Under her direction the section received a Superior Performance Award in 1957 and the DHEW Superior Service Award in 1958.

In 1960 she left that post to become Fine and Applied Arts Specialist in the Office of the Chief, MAPB. In that capacity she has spent considerable time in the interior decorating of offices.

Miss Demonet was on the committee for furnishing the offices in Building 31, as well as many offices in the Clinical Center, the William A. White Building at St. Elizabeths Hospital, and other offices in the PHS and DHEW, including the offices of the DHEW Secretary, the PHS Surgeon General, and the Director of NIH.

Miss Demonet plans to tour Europe for a month, followed by a leisurely trip to Arizona and California to visit friends and relatives. After that, she plans to resume painting and perhaps go back to art school.

The schools which she has attended include the Corcoran School



Miss Demonet

## Microbiology and Chemotherapy Societies To Sponsor 5-Day Internat'l Conference

The Fifth Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy and the Fourth International Congress of Chemotherapy will be held jointly October 17-21 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The conference is sponsored by the American Society for Microbiology and the International Society of Chemotherapy. The program has been arranged with the cooperation and support of the Infectious Diseases Society of America.

### Exchange of Data Sought

Its goal is to stimulate the exchange of new information among microbiologists, clinicians, chemists, biochemists, pharmacologists, pathologists, and members of related scientific disciplines interested in antimicrobial agents, chemotherapy and infectious diseases.

Dr. F. Magrassi, University of Naples, Italy, President of the International Society of Chemotherapy; Dr. R. D. Housewright, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., President of the American Society for Microbiology; and Dr. J. F. Enders, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., President of the Infectious Diseases Society of America, will open the conference on Sunday evening, October 17, at 8 p. m.

Two pioneers of the antibiotic era, Dr. E. B. Chain of the Imperial College of Science, London, England, and Dr. S. A. Waksman of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., will speak at the opening session. Dr. Chain will discuss "Twenty-Five Years of Penicillin

Therapy in Perspective" and Dr. Waksman, "A Quarter-Century of the Antibiotic Era."

"Control of Virus Infections in the Future" will be discussed by Dr. Enders.

About 300 participants are scheduled to present papers and to take part in panel discussions at the 5-day meeting of local and international scientists. Twelve papers by NIH scientists will be presented.

Numerous firms will display the latest equipment, supplies, products and publications relating to the subject interest of the meeting.

The proceedings of the congress will be published in book form and will be available to all registrants.

### Herman Is Local Chairman

Dr. George Savage of the Upjohn Co. is General Chairman and Dr. Lloyd G. Herman, Chief of the Sanitation Section, Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services, is Local Chairman for the conference.

Dr. Herman pointed out that the usual travel quota rules apply since this is an international meeting. However, any NIH scientist may attend as an authorized participant of his unit or branch or for his own interest. The registration fee is \$25 for the entire meeting or \$7 per day.

## James Isbister Named Executive Officer of NLM

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director of the National Library of Medicine, recently announced the appointment of James D. Isbister as Executive Officer of the Library.

Mr. Isbister was formerly Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

He was associated with the National Institutes of Health from 1960 to 1963, first as an administrative trainee and later as a management analyst.

Mr. Isbister is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He has done graduate work at Princeton University and George Washington

of Art, the National School of Fine and Applied Arts, the Industrial School of Fine and Applied Arts, the Charles Hawthorne School of Painting, and the Benson B. Moore School of Etching.

Miss Demonet is a charter member of the Association of Medical Illustrators, an officer of the Society of Washington Print Makers, and a member of the Washington Water Color Club and the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

## Dr. Heim Reports for Grants Associate Duty

Dr. Allen H. Heim, Research Manager of the Bioengineering Department of Hazleton Laboratories, Inc., recently reported for a tour of duty as a Grants Associate.



Dr. Heim

Under the Grants Associate Program appointees receive a year of diversified professional experience. On completing the tour, they are offered scientific-administrative posts with NIH Institutes and Divisions or other Bureaus of the Public Health Service.

Before coming to NIH Dr. Heim had, since January 1962, been associated with Hazleton Laboratories, Inc., Falls Church, Va. He was made Research Manager of its Bioengineering Department in January 1964.

An alumnus of Lebanon Valley College, Anneville, Pa., Dr. Heim received his Ph.D. degree from Rutgers University, and did additional post-graduate work at Duke University.

### Teaches at Georgetown

He was an Assistant Professor of biochemistry and microbiology at Georgetown University's School of Medicine and Dentistry from 1957 until 1961.

Dr. Heim recently co-authored a publication on a rapid method of detection of microorganisms by adenosinetriphosphate assay and its possible application in virus and cancer studies. His other research interests include exobiology, water purification, and sewage waste disposal problems.

He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Biological Science, American Society for Microbiology, Canadian Society of Microbiology, Mycological Society of America, Phi Alpha Epsilon, Society for General Microbiology, Society for Industrial Microbiology, and Sigma Xi.

changes in many patients with mumps, and clinical signs and symptoms of myocarditis as well as electrocardiographic changes in a few patients with mumps.

A patient dying of mumps myocarditis was recorded in 1932 by Dr. C. Manca, of Italy, who described the autopsy findings in a 21-year-old soldier who died 14 days following the onset of his illness, which occurred during a severe epidemic of mumps in the barracks.

Dr. Manca's paper appears to be the first to describe pathologic alterations in the heart of a patient dying from what may have been mumps myocarditis.

## MUMPS VIRUS

(Continued from Page 1)

His serum antibody level for mumps was high and declined during observation. The progressive congestive failure and myocardial insufficiency was resistant to all therapeutic attempts. It appeared to have no other cause than the preceding acute attack of mumps.

The occurrence of myocarditis in patients with mumps was first suggested by Dr. M. Pujol of Italy in 1918. In a 9-month period he observed 450 cases of mumps.

Three of these patients complained of substernal pain and dyspnea during the convalescent period, and since no other explanation could be found, Dr. Pujol suspected myocardial involvement from mumps.

During the past two decades, several papers have appeared describing electrocardiographic

## DR. SEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

programs and advised its Director on program emphasis and direction. In the Navy his interests gravitated toward infectious diseases and research administration.

A native of Charleston, W. Va., Dr. Seal completed his premedical education at Davidson College, N.C., and received his M.D. degree from the University of Virginia School of Medicine.

In addition to membership on the NIAID Board of Scientific Counselors, Dr. Seal has been a liaison member of the PHS National Advisory Health Council and the NIH Study Section on Immunology. He is now serving on the Cholera Research Advisory Committee of the Office of International Research.

### Serves on Commissions

He has also served on the Armed Forces Epidemiology Board's commissions on influenza, streptococcal diseases, immunization, virus diseases, and enteric diseases.

Dr. Seal is a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Medical Writers.

He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal and the Association of Military Surgeons' Founders Medal and its Stitt Award. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and an Honorary Fellow of the Egyptian Public Health Association.

## 4-Day Dental Research Workshop Initiated by DRG Study Section

The Dental Study Section of the Division of Research Grants has initiated a 4-day conference—"Workshop on the Biology of the Dental Pulp Organ"—to be held September 26-29 at the Ann Jordan Lodge, a conference center near Birmingham, Ala.

Five major areas of interest to be delineated by panelists include techniques of preparation and study, structural components of the pulp and age changes, the biochemistry of the pulp including collagen formation, consideration of the neurohumoral aspects, and morphology and functioning of the blood vascular system.

A subsidiary but equally important objective of the workshop is to encourage other scientists to apply new and more highly developed techniques in pulpal tissue investigation. These are in the fields of radiobiology, histochemistry, ultra-microscopy, and tissue cell culture.

Proceedings of the conference,



Dr. Donald Harting, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (left), and Dr. James E. Birren, then Director of the Institute's Aging Program, receive from Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, the PHS Meritorious Service Medal at recent ceremonies in Dr. Shannon's office. Dr. Harting was cited for his superior capabilities and significant professional contributions in establishing NICHD. Dr. Birren, a pioneer investigator in gerontology, was cited for his contributions and achievements in aging research.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

## SCIENCE STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthening and broadening graduate education in order to enlarge the supply of scientists in all health-related fields.

According to the report, the largest increase within the science graduate enrollments was in the basic medical sciences—anatomy, biochemistry, pathology, etc.—a rise of over 60 percent.

The second largest enrollment increase—59 percent—was in selected social sciences (anthropology and sociology).

Enrollments in mathematics and statistics, though slackening since 1961, moved up 56 percent during the 5-year period.

### 2 Factors Significant

In considering the implications of these findings for future medical research and education, the report calls attention to two significant factors: the continuing rapid rise in the eligible graduate school-age population and the heightened interest in careers in biology and medicine.

Whether these factors will work to develop an adequate supply of scientists for medical research depends largely upon the continued expansion of NIH training support, the report concluded.

Copies of the report are available at \$1 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

supported by the National Institute of Dental Research, will be published for distribution to each dental school in the U.S. and Canada and to foreign institutions having representation in the workshop.

## DRS Branch Commended For \$900,000 Saving in Manpower Utilization

The staff of the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services, recently received a letter of commendation from Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of NIH, for an estimated \$900,000 savings in manpower utilization.



Mr. Holliday

The savings total was cited by the Department in a manpower utilization report to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The branch, under the direction of Ross Holliday, has been revising and improving its work-processing policies and procedures for the past four years. The objective has been to increase the responsiveness and efficiency of the services provided by the branch.

### Ratio Change Noted

The effectiveness of such a program can be recognized by the change in the ratio of material costs to man-hours of labor. Experience has indicated that in specific repetitive activities of this nature the material expended over a period of time is approximately in direct proportion to the productive output.

In 1961 this ratio was 1.39 to 1, or for every \$1.39 spent for materials, the Shops Section expended one hour of labor. By making significant changes in work processing, this ratio was increased to 2.79 to 1 (including adjustments for such factors as inflation and

## Dr. Paul Bergman Dies, Was NIMH Psychologist

Dr. Paul Bergman, a psychologist in the Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health, died in August of a coronary thrombosis while on a camping trip in Peterborough, N. H.

Dr. Bergman had been with the Institute since 1957. Before then he had been senior psychologist at the Pinel Foundation in Seattle, Wash., a psychology professor at the University of Kansas, and senior psychologist at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kans.

A native of Vienna, Austria, he was educated at the University of Vienna, the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute and the University of Indiana.

He had been guest lecturer at the Washington Psychoanalytic Society since 1959.

### Interests Are Varied

His primary professional interest was psychotherapy. He made contributions to the theoretical aspects of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, to early human development and to psychopathology and psychopharmacology.

His wide interests extended to music, literature, philosophy and gardening.

"He will be missed greatly for both his professional wisdom and his warmth as a human being," said Dr. David Shakow, Chief of the Laboratory of Psychology. "He had a way of enriching whatever he dealt with by his wide range of knowledge, his sensitive and well-expressed reactions, his feeling for people, and his special and delightful sense of humor."

Dr. Bergman is survived by his wife and three daughters.

the use of more expensive materials).

On the basis of the manpower employed in crafts work in 1961, this improvement in personnel utilization amounts to a savings of 153 man-years or, at current average salaries, slightly over \$900,000 annually.

Some of the major procedural improvements include: 1) consolidating the receipt of work to be done in a central location; 2) planning and estimating the labor and material requirements for each job in advance by personnel not charged with doing the work; 3) scheduling job assignments for each craftsman several days in advance; and 4) using staff personnel to dispatch craftsmen to work assignments, thus giving supervisors more time for supervisory functions.

The first Monday in October is designated Child Health Day by Presidential proclamation.